

PART OF GUARD FROM DISTRICT ORDERED HOME

Baker Refuses to Say Whether It Is Third Regiment or District Artillery.

ANNOUNCEMENT TONIGHT
More Than 15,000 or 20,000 Involved in Orders Withdrawing Militia.

Part of the District national guard forces on the border have been ordered home by Secretary of War Baker.

This may be stated on the highest authority, following receipt at the War Department today of advice from General Funston, who was ordered to select the units to be ordered home.

Refuses to Specify.
Secretary Baker would not say whether it was the Third Regiment of the District field artillery which was included in the returning units.

The Secretary said he would not give out a list of the troops ordered home until this evening, as he wishes first to consult with staff officials.

More Than 20,000.
It was authoritatively stated that there will be considerably more than 15,000 or 20,000 troops in the returning regiments.

This was the estimate made by Secretary Baker last night when he announced that General Funston, chairman of the board of the national guard troops, had been instructed to return a "considerable number" of national guard troops.

General Funston evidently decided that he could send a larger body of troops home than the Secretary thought was advisable.

Due to Harper.
The fact that District troops are included in the returning unit, although they have not seen as much border service as some of the State troops, is due to urgent representations of Col. Robert N. Harper, chairman of the board of the national guard troops, who insisted that the Washington soldiers should be home to march in the inaugural parade.

Orders for this big troop movement were recognized as the first public announcement step for withdrawal of General Pershing's army from Mexico, and for turning over to the regular troops the entire work of border patrol.

Must Provide Camp.
General Pershing's troops cannot well be brought to the border until camps are provided to receive them. General Funston, it is expected, will cause the evacuation of border patrol camps now occupied by the militia, by sending these troops home, and then immediately move in regular troops from Pershing's command to occupy the quarters vacated by the guardsmen.

This preliminary troop movement lent strength to the widely credited report that Secretary Baker, at President Wilson's direction, already has secret instructions to General Funston to withdraw General Pershing's army from Mexico.

Present plans for troop withdrawal, it is understood, contemplate use of the Mexican railways to transport supplies from the Pershing field base at Colonia Dublan to El Paso, headquarters of the quartermaster of the Southern Department.

Munitions By Truck.
All munitions and ammunition, however, are to be brought out by motor truck trains, more than 100 motor trucks already having been sent empty to Colonia Dublan from the border base at Columbus.

The infantry, cavalry and field artillery troops, which are gradually being withdrawn from advanced bases to Colonia Dublan, will march out of Mexico, making no use of the railways.

DISCUSS HOMECOMING
Important Question Agitates District Troops on Border.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 21.—Whether District of Columbia troops are among the State troops designated to go home is a question which is today agitating camps of the Third Infantry and Troop A. Although General Funston is known to have forwarded his recommendations to the War Department of units to be included in the return movement, the list has not been given out at headquarters. Officers said this announcement would be made from Washington.

Because of the recent move in Administration circles to have Washington troops sent home in time for the inauguration, the belief prevails among army men that the D. C. guardsmen will be among those to go back under the new order. General Funston said some of the units at Camp Wilson are affected, but he declined to specify.

When the return movement will begin is problematical. Plans for sending the State troops home are understood to fit in with the plan of withdrawing General Pershing's force from Mexico and distributing the 12,000 regulars to the best advantage for maintenance of the border patrol.

According to information from a reliable military source, the official order for troops of the expeditionary command to begin their journey to the border has not yet been given. However, it is an open secret in army circles that preparations for the return of American troops from Mexico are under way. Officers are waiting expectantly to hear of the official order that will set the actual withdrawal in motion.

LINES OF COURAGE IN DEWEY DEATH MASK

Sculptor Finds Strong Character of Hero Expressed in Features.

"Admiral Dewey had what we call a strong character face. Of course that is a different thing from mere classic beauty. The lines of his face expressed determination, courage, and a resolute force in carrying out his purpose."

This was the statement today of U. S. J. Dunbar, Washington sculptor and portrait painter, who took the death mask of Admiral Dewey.

Mr. Dunbar took this mask at the request of Secretary of the Navy Daniels. It will be preserved, probably at the Navy Department, for use in connection with any bust, portrait, or sculptural work of the late admiral of the navy.

The cast of Admiral Dewey's features was the fifty-ninth such mask made by Mr. Dunbar.

Mr. Dunbar probably has taken more such masks than any other man in the country. His studio is at 1516 H street, and he lives at Takoma Park, having been a resident of the District for thirty-two years. He married a Washington girl, Miss Mary J. Davis.

Mr. Dunbar did the bronze statue of Gov. Alexander R. Shepherd standing in front of the Municipal building, has done more than 100 portrait busts, some of them for the United States Capitol and for the Corcoran Gallery of Art.

"Admiral Dewey was unusually well preserved," Mr. Dunbar said, "and this relieves the mask from the features of others as old as he."

A. F. OF L. FACING THREAT OF STRIKE

Demands Made By Its Own Employees Are Refused By Officials.

The American Federation of Labor is threatened with a strike among its own employees.

Demands made by the bookkeepers, stenographers and typewriters employed by the federation and by the International Association of Machinists, for increased pay, a minimum wage scale, a reduction in hours, and a change in the manner of adjusting differences between employers and employees, have been refused by the federation officials.

The demands of the union will be laid before the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, in session here this week. If that body turns down the unionists, the matter will again be taken before the stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers, and assistants' union. The union then will call on President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, to tell him that trouble has arisen between the employees and the federation, and he will be asked to use his good offices in adjusting the differences.

Strike Vote Would Follow.
If he is unable to do so, the union then will take a strike vote. If President Gompers approves of the strike, the curious spectacle of the federation paying out money for conducting a strike against itself, will result.

Practically all of the demands of the union have been refused by the federation. A minimum wage scale of \$3 a day, with a \$200 horizontal increase for the employees of the Federation of the International Association of Machinists, were the principal demands. These were refused by the Federation.

The union asked for a seven-hour day, with a Saturday half-holiday throughout the year. The Federation agreed to give a seven-and-one-half hour day with Saturday half-holiday, which, the employees say, has been in effect for the last thirteen years.

Asked Four Weeks' Vacation.
The proposed agreement submitted by the union, asked for four weeks' vacation. The Federation officials agreed to two weeks' holiday, which has been given in the past.

In framing its second revised demands upon the federation, the union asked for a horizontal increase of \$100 a year, instead of the original \$200. This, too, was refused.

For the stenographers employed by the two organizations, a demand of \$18 a week for persons with two years' or more experience, was refused by the federation, which agreed to the wages but stipulated that the stenographers must have had at least six years' experience, of which three should be in the service of the federation.

The typewriters, now receiving \$12 a week, asked for \$15 for members having had two years' experience. The Federation insists on three years' experience. The Federation also demands three years' experience of its bookkeepers, instead of two, as agreed upon by the union, if the raise from \$15 to \$18 is given.

Adjusting of Grievances.
The matter of adjusting grievances between employers and employees formed another hitch. The union asked that in case of differences, a board consisting of one representative of the employer, one of the employee, and a third to be selected by this pair, be selected. The federation insists that the three arbitrators be trade unionists exclusively.

POSTOFFICE ON CEMETERY.
LANCASTER, Pa., Jan. 21.—The court has authorized the trustees of the Moravian Church to remove to Greenwood Cemetery the nearly 800 bodies buried in the Moravian cemetery, which is to become part of the quarter-square site of Lancaster's new postoffice building. Many of these bodies have been interred since 1760.

LAW A BAR TO GRAYSON JUMP

Revised Statutes Said to Make Confirmation of Nominee Illegal.

BASIS OF SENATE FIGHT
Daniels, Vainly Sought Opinion of Judge Advocate General to Support Boost.

President Wilson's effort to have Dr. Cary T. Grayson, his youthful golf partner and physician, confirmed as medical director of the navy with the rank of rear admiral, will be attacked in the Senate as illegal. It is contended that it is directly in violation of sections 1474-1479, inclusive, of the revised statutes of the navy.

Naval officers today pointed to statute 1506, which says: "Any officer of the navy may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be advanced not exceeding thirty numbers in rank for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle or extraordinary heroism."

Hence, they say, legally thirty numbers are the maximum of advancement which the nation can bestow as a reward for the greatest possible service. Dr. Grayson is being advanced 114.

It also is said that the navy bill of August 29 not only gave the President no authority to make these staff corps appointments, but was framed in such manner as to annul the Administration's scheme to have these prizes left open.

The supposition that the navy bill of August 29, and any other form of selection for the staff corps is erroneous. The efforts of the Administration to incorporate the law of special selection, to fit the desired ends, broke down when the bill went into conference before it was passed.

Section Covering Case.
Section 1480, revised statutes, provides that "the grades established in the six preceding sections for the staff corps of the navy shall be filled by appointment from the highest member of each corps, according to seniority; the new commissions shall be issued to the officer so appointed, in which the titles and grades established in said sections shall be inserted; and no existing commission shall be vacated in the said several staff corps, except by the issue of the new commissions required by the provisions of this section; and no officer shall be reduced in rank or lose seniority in his own corps by any change which may be required under the provisions of the said six preceding sections."

Doubted His Powers.
Secretary Daniels, it now develops, was himself convinced that the navy bill did not permit him to disturb the promotion by seniority statute in the navy. He summed Capt. Ridley McLean, judge advocate general of the navy, and explaining his predicament asked for an opinion.

Judge Advocate General McLean reported that there was no vestige of justification for changing the law of promotion by seniority.

Only Conceivable Way.
The judge advocate general then submitted the only conceivable way of carrying out the order with a semblance of legal backing. That was by harking back to the time-honored constitutional prerogative of the President to make nominations.

It was on this basis, and not because of the last navy bill, that the promotion of Dr. Grayson over the (Continued on Second Page.)

TO AVOID EXTRA SESSION

Senate Committee Meets Tomorrow to Map Out Program.

The Senate "steering" committee will meet Monday to map out a program to avoid an extra session.

The program will include bills upon which action has been urged by the President.

Surfrage, national prohibition, and food control probably will be sidetracked to make way for the "speed bills."

The railway bill containing the strike prevention clause, and the Webb export bill permitting exporters to compete with foreign trade are to be given first place on the program.

Both bills are in the committee. The Webb bill will be reported by Wednesday.

The railway bill is having a hard time of it. The President wants compulsory service pending investigation of grievances included in the bill. The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee is about evenly divided on the bill.

Corrupt practices, water power, and the Porto Rico bills follow on the program in the order named.

TO PROBE DEEP INTO WALL ST.

Leak Inquiry, Broadened in Scope, to Reopen in New York.

WILL RESUME ON TUESDAY
Chairman Henry Plans Thorough Investigation of Stock Exchange Methods.

Wall Street's innermost secrets will be laid bare when the House Rules Committee resumes its "leak" investigation in New York, Tuesday, if plans of Chairman Robert L. Henry are brought to fruition.

Chairman Henry and his colleagues on a committee were at work today gathering the mass of testimony taken at the preceding hearings in Washington, preparatory to going to New York tomorrow to arrange for hearings that may last two weeks.

A deeper probe into stock exchange methods is foreseen in the decision of the committee to transfer the hearings to New York. Chairman Henry, author of a resolution calling for a sweeping probe of stock exchange methods and his committee will invade the very heart of the financial district of the metropolis, and financiers, bankers, brokers and speculators will be within easy call of the committee, with all books and records the committee may desire.

To Probe Existence of Leak.
The investigators will try first to establish definitely whether there was a "leak" from Washington to Wall Street, and, if so, whether some of the money kings harvested millions by advance information. The committee then will resume its sessions in Washington to clear up whether officials were involved.

Under the latest House resolution the rules committee is given thirty days in which to make its report. This will force the committee to speed up, but as yet no limit has been set on the time of the New York hearings.

Sherman L. Whipple, the Boston attorney engaged as counsel for the committee, whose retaining fee it is said will be \$25,000, said before leaving for New York last night that he had not decided what witnesses will be called first when the committee resumes in the New York Customs House at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Disappointed By Transfer.
The decision of the committee to go to New York will cause disappointment to hundreds who thronged the big hearing room during the few days the hearings were in progress in the House Office building. In these assemblages women predominated; the same ones came day after day and cheerfully missed their lunch in order to retain "up front seats." Even the brief postponement of last week disappointed these committee room habitués. There will be general regret.

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ADJUST CAR SHORTAGE

Interstate Commerce Commission to Clear Up Situation.

Quibbling by the railroads in the car shortage situation—acute now for several months—has been brought to an abrupt halt by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

If the present inflated car prices can be brought down by a readjustment of the car supply, the commission intends to bring them down—and will further parleying.

Railroads have been instructed by the commission to appoint a committee within ten days, with plenary powers, to co-operate with the commission in a general re-location of freight cars. If this committee is not appointed as requested, the commission indicated it will go right ahead without the roads' assistance and clear the situation up.

An order by the commission requires the return of all coal and refrigerator cars as soon as unloaded.

QUEEN BARS SHORT SKIRTS

Holland's Ruler Regulates Court Costumes.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 21.—Mrs. Marshall Langhorne, formerly Miss Johnson, of Washington, yesterday was formally presented to Queen Wilhelmina by the Duchess Vavolo. The queen, who was extremely gracious, talked twenty minutes in perfect English with Mrs. Langhorne, who wore a purple velvet gown trimmed with gray fur and hat to match, with a large feather.

Feminine members of diplomatic circles were much perturbed by the orders respecting costumes for the presentation, and several women were obliged to lengthen their gowns, as the queen strenuously objects to the shortness of present-day skirts. She also objects to veils.

Marshall Langhorne is the American charge d'affaires at The Hague.

THREATENS LABOR DRAFT.
BIRMINGHAM, England, Jan. 20.—Warning that the British government will "not hesitate to take any step necessary to push the war to a successful conclusion—even including compulsory national service," was made last night by Col. Sir Neville Chamberlain, the director of national service. He spoke under the auspices of the National Alliance of Employers and Employed.

DETENTION OF U. S. SAILORS CAUGHT BY RAIDER BRINGS DIRECT ISSUE WITH BERLIN

GERARD REPORTS ON RAIDER

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—James W. Gerard, American ambassador here, has cabled to the State Department at Washington a summary of the German admiralty's official statement on the detention as war prisoners of neutral sailors aboard armed merchantmen captured by the German naval forces.

The correspondence says this is the only information available here at this time concerning this important development in naval procedure.

In official circles the case is looked upon as affording an occasion for negotiations looking to the settlement between America and Germany of the status of armed merchantmen.

Since the men in question are safe and the case is not complicated by any consideration of the loss of human life, such as are involved in the submarine cases, it is believed an amicable adjustment will be reached.

CIGARETTE PRICES JUMP TOMORROW

Selling of Two Packs of 15-Cent Smokes for Quarter Discontinued.

The day of the two-for-a-quarter pack of 15 cent cigarettes is near an end.

Beginning tomorrow, the prices of the little smokes is to be increased by many of the local stores, and it is believed that a majority of the 15-cent brands which in the past have sold two packages for 25 cents, will be 15 cents straight.

The string of establishments operated by a cigar stores company, will be the first to put the raise into effect. Other Washington tobacconists are preparing to take the same step, but are awaiting for the larger organization to blaze the trail.

Cut-Rate Firm Jumps Price.
Most cut rate establishments will increase their prices, also, it was stated. In the past, a majority of the 15-cent cigarettes have been sold at these places for 11 cents. Some time this week the price will be advanced to 12 cents.

"This will not be done until the larger company raises its prices," said the tobacco man in a local drug store. "The price of cigarettes of the grade in question has been advanced by the jobber, but we have refrained from jumping our price thus far."

William O'Brien, resident manager of a large firm, announced that his organization here and elsewhere will demand 15 cent straight for certain brands of cigarettes.

Increase General.
"The raise is in line with a general raise which the company has put into effect throughout the country," said Mr. O'Brien. "The only brands raised in Washington trade are the Mogul, Melachino, Murad, and Natural. These will be 15 cents a package straight beginning tomorrow."

SAY G. O. P. BECLOUDS ISSUE

Principles, Not Jobs, Progressive Aim, Says Perkins.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Declaring Republicans of the Old Guard have attempted to becloud the issue in the breach between the Progressive and standard arms of the Republican parties, George W. Perkins and Everett Colby, leaders in the latest revolt, have issued a statement declaring the Republicans are trying to make it appear that the Progressives want to get into "a squabble about some offices or party power or something of that sort."

"This, of course, is perfectly ridiculous," they declare. "We are interested in what we regard as fundamentals—principles, policies, issues."

Perkins and Colby declare the real significance of the breach lies in what was done by the Republican national committee last Monday in naming a vice chairman.

"They have no vision as to the future," the statement asserts, "and are unable to offer the country sane, constructive, forward-looking leadership."

GERMAN TRENCHES RAIDED
British and French Report Successes in North France.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A successful raid on German positions east of St. Etloi by British troops on Friday night was announced last night by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig.

North of the Somme, the British commander-in-chief said, to the right of the allies' line, there was considerable mutual artillery firing.

Failure of enemy attacks northwest of Soissons and a successful raid carried out by French troops on the Vinagre sector were officially reported from Paris.

"South of Cassigny rather violent artillery firing continued," the statement said.

"On the rest of the front there was periodic shelling."

BERLIN (via Sayville wireless), Jan. 20.—Tonight's official statement, merely reported "no important events" on the west front.

Official Advice That Three Americans Are Being Held Causes Lansing to Act.

SENDS FOR INFORMATION

Asks Gerard for Detailed Report But Withholds All Action for the Present.

GRAVE CONCERN FELT HERE

New Controversy, With U-Boat Question Still Unsettled, Causes Pessimism.

Official advice that three Americans were members of the crew of the British steamer Yarrowdale, captured by the German raider and taken into a German port by a prize crew, brought a direct issue between the United States and Germany to-day over the activities of the raider campaign in South Atlantic waters.

The State Department immediately cabled Ambassador Gerard for information as to whether these or other Americans were among the 103 subjects of neutral countries, crews of the captured vessels, who were taken as prisoners to Germany.

To Demand Release.
If Americans are held as prisoners, demand for their release will be immediately forwarded to Berlin, but full facts are awaited, as it was thought possible the German officers might have transferred the American sailors to other vessels preparatory to landing them at neutral ports.

No direct action as yet has been taken toward demanding the release of the eight Americans landed at Pernambuco, Brazil, by one of the vessels seized by the German raider. The Brazilian government is expected to force the release of these men under the precedent established by the United States when the British sailors brought into Norfolk as prisoners on the German prize ship.

Brasil Expected to Follow.
The position of the United States was that belligerents could not hold prisoners of war on neutral soil. Brazil is expected to take a similar position.

Germany's capture of neutral prisoners raises a different question as in this case the crews were taken prisoner to belligerent territory.

Regardless of what position may be taken by other neutral governments whose subjects were seized, it was authoritatively stated today that the United States will demand full rights under international law for its citizens even if they are employed as members of crews of belligerent vessels.

Peaceful Character.
The United States Government passed on the peaceful merchant character of the Yarrowdale, when clearance papers were given that vessel when she left New York, December 6 on the voyage when she was captured by the raider.

Regardless of what the contention of Germany may be, the United States Government regards the Yarrowdale as a merchantman.

The contention of Germany, therefore, that this was an armed ship and that her crew, including Americans, were subject to capture because of "receiving pay on an armed ship," is one that will be vigorously contested by the State Department.

Greatest Concern Felt.
This new complication with Germany, coming after the breakdown of the peace movement, causes the greatest concern in official circles.

The submarine issue with Germany remains wholly unsettled. Satisfaction has not been given by Germany for the illegal attacks on the Arabia and Mariner.

The situation before the new issue arose was such that Secretary Lansing in an explanation of President Wilson's peace message said the United States had been brought to the " verge of war."

This warning was given added significance today by the strong attitude adopted in urging redress for American rights violated through the operation of the new campaign of terrorism as exemplified in Germany's raider campaign against merchant shipping.

LONDON IS UNEASY
Feels Raider Will Be Caught, But Is Alarmed.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The exploits of the new German raider in the Atlantic, with the attendant loss of merchant shipping, has caused much uneasiness here.

While it is felt that the raider will be speedily captured, yet the damage she has already done has reached into the millions, and so far she has not been sighted.

The feeling of disquiet is being greatly added to by the U-boat warfare which is daily claiming numerous victims from the merchant marine.

Alarm Is General.
There is no gaining the fact that alarm is general over the inability to cope with this menace to British shipping.

New methods of fighting the U-boat are being put into practice as illustrated when the British steamer Abstruse